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Gulliver's Travels. By J. Swift	0	12
Robinson Crusoe. By Daniel De Foe	0	12
The White House at St. Real. By Mad. E. D. Pressense.	3	12
Every Man's Own Lawyer. By a Barrister	6	8
Cassell's Family Almanac, 1863	0	8
The Language of Flowers. Handsome Edition	8	0
Ditto, small edition	2	12
Roscoe's Digest of the Law of evidence at Nisi Prius. 10th Edition 1861. By E. Smirke, Esq.	23	12
Best's Principles of the Law of Evidence, &c. 3rd Edn. 1860	21	0
Taylor's Law of Evidence. 2 vols. 3rd Edn. 1858	47	4
Chitty on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, &c. 10th Edn. 1859. By J. A. Russell and D. Maclachlan.	21	0
Melton's Company and Battalion Drill. Illustrated.....	9	0
Leslie's Manual of Freemasonry	2	12
Recreations of a Country Parson	2	12
The Graver Thoughts of ditto	2	12
Stonehenge's British Rural Sports	3	0
The Boy's and Girl's Illustrated Gift Book.....	0	12
Ruddiman's Rudiments of the Latin tongue	0	10
Natural History Picture Book.....	3	12
Temple Bar, vol. I to 4.....	17	0
History of the Modern Styles of Architecture &c. By Jas. Fergusson, F.R.I.B. Architects	23	12
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases. 18th Edn. 1865	8	0
Household Truths for Young Men	1	4
Health for the Household &c.	1	4
Household Truths for Mothers & Daughters	1	4
Enquire Within upon Everything	1	4
Younghusband's Handbook for Field Service.....	5	12
Forbes's Tota-Kohani	6	0
Sam Cowell's Comic Songs	0	12
Etiquette for Gentlemen and Ladies, each.....	0	12
A Shilling's Worth of Sense.....	0	12
A Shilling's Worth of Magic	0	12
Manual of Artillery Exercises	0	12
New Cavalry Drill.....	2	4
Alexander's Examination Questions for Young Officers.	1	8
Bannatyne's Guide for passing for Lieutenant	4	8
——— ditto ditto for Captain	4	8
Rogers's How to Speak Hindoostanee.....	1	2
The Ghost Hunter	0	12
Livy. By Dissell	4	12
The Waterwitch. By Cooper	0	12
Percival Keene. By Marryatt	0	12
Handbook to Cribbage, Loo, Roarte, All-Fours, &c.....	0	8
Riddles and Jokes	0	12
Hodgepodge	0	12
Child's Picture Story Book. Colored	6	12
The Comical Rhymes of Ancient Times, done up into Jokes for small folks.....	1	0
Dean's Royal acting Fanticcini *moveable Pictures*.....	1	8
Three Little Kittens; their Courtship, &c. &c.	1	8
Dean's Wonderful Animals Moveable	1	8
Alphabets of sorts and sizes, coloured and uncoloured, 8 as., 12 as., and	1	2
Valentine and Orson, Coloured and uncoloured, 6 as. and	0	12
History of the Wilde Cat	0	12
Puck and Peas Blossom in London, 6 as. and	0	12
Cover for Chambers's Journal vol. 18	0	12
" for London Journal vol. 36	1	0
" for Ditto vol. 37	1	0
London Journal vol. 36, July to December 1862	3	8
Reynolds' Miscellany, vol. 26 Ditto	3	0
Punch vol. 43 Ditto	6	8
Braithwaite Retrospect of Medicine vol. 36 Ditto	4	8
Ranking's Abstract of Medical Sciences, vol. 46 Ditto...	4	8
London Society, vol. 2 Ditto...	7	4
Ditto vol. 1 February to June Ditto...	5	12
Leisure Hour 1862	4	8
Sunday at Home 1862	4	8
Good Words 1862	5	12
Family Friend 1862. 2 vol.	5	8
Cornhill Magazine, vol. 6, July to December, 1862	5	12
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, vol. 5	3	12
Boys own Magazine, vol. 8	2	4
Cassell's Family Paper, vol. 10	3	8
Fun, vol. 2	3	8
Chambers's Journal, vol. 18.....	3	8
St. James's Magazine, vol. 5.....	4	4
A Compendium of the Veterinary Art. By Jas. White, late Veterinary Surgeon 1st Royal Dragoons. 19th Edn.. 1861. By W. C. Spooner, M.R.V.C.	10	8
The Horse. By W. Youatt. With a treatise on Draught. Revised and enlarged, by E. N. Gabriel, M.R.V.C., &c.	8	0
The Horse. By W. Youatt	0	12
Blaine's Outlines of the Veterinary Art, 6th edn. By E. Mayhew, M.R.C.V.S.	10	0
Fairy Tales (24,) selected from those of Perrault and other popular writers. By J. R. Planche	3	12
Every Boy's Book. A complete encyclopædia of sports and amusements, &c.....	5	8
Extraordinary Men: their boyhood and early life. By W. Russell	1	12
Extraordinary Men and Women. By ditto.....	8	8
Natural History Picture Book. Mammalia. By the Revd. J. G. Wood	3	4
Murray's Grammar, full edn. 2 vols.....	13	4
Sullivan's Grammar	0	12
The Right Word in the Right Place	0	6
Gaslight and Daylight. By G. A. Sala	3	12
The Constable of the Tower. By W. H. Ainsworth...	3	12
Head of the Family. By author of John Halifax Gent.	3	12
Wild Oats and Dead Reckonings. By Albert Smith.....	3	12
Memoirs of Robert Houdin. Written by himself.....	3	12
Tilbury Nogo. By author of Digby Grand.....	3	12
Misrepresentation: a novel. By Anna H. Drury.....	3	12
North and South. By author of Mary Barton.....	3	12
Old Leaves Gathered from Household Words	3	12
The Purgatory of Suicides. By Thos.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 13th February 1863.

The demand for Bills sprung up towards the close of the mail, and in consequence rates declined.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 15/16.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1d. to 2s. 1 1/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	218 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	93 per ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ex divd.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	5 Par.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	2 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	15 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	89 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	12½ per ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	75 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 22,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	990 do.	Rs. 6,250 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,800 p.sh. pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 4 discf.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 discf.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockjee Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Aleo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs 16,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000		Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		96
" Loan	1853-36	
" Loan	1842-43	94½
" Loan	1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	allowed	104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4½
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 15s.	0d. to £4 5s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3	0s. to £3-2-6.
To London (Cotton)	£3 10s.	0d.
" (Seed)	£3 0s.	0d.
To China		No enquiry.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (11th February 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs. 410 to 415
Old Surat	" 415 to 420
Old Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	" 415 to 425
New Oomrawtee	" 425 to 426
Old Compta	" 426 to 428
Old Dharwar Sawginned	" 535 to 540
New Barsee, and Nuggar	" 420 to 425
New Veravul	" 430 to 432
New Khandeish	" 415 to 417
Old Poratchee	" 375 to 380
New Accota	" 428 to 430
Old Mangalore	" 380 to 385
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,529 to 1,535.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	6-5 to 6-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 7-4 to 7-6
Gingelly mized (Black and White)	" 32 to 33
	" 37 to 38
Niger	" 27 to 28

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Overland Summary, Feb. 13.)

THE Import Market has exhibited considerable activity during the past fortnight. A considerable amount of business has been done in *Piece Goods* at advanced prices; a very good demand for consumption prevails, holders are firm and dealers readily accept their terms, and altogether the market may be said to have attained a healthy state. *Yarns* are also in demand at higher values. *Metals* continue dull and depressed.

The Export Market is active; *Cotton* is firm and the prices have been well maintained notwithstanding adverse advices from Liverpool. *Seeds* are also active.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—*Grey Goods* of almost all descriptions are in active demand and have advanced in price. *White Goods* are also in Good demand at higher rates. *Colored Goods* and *Prints* also shew improvement both in demand and value. *Turkey Red Goods*, however, have a very languid enquiry. The sales of the fortnight are :—

(From the 27th ult. to the 13th instant inclusive.)

Grey Shirtings.

					Rs.	A.	P.	
150	Pieces,	50 in, 38 yds,	10 lbs.	.....	9	4	0	p. pce.
2000	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	8	1	0	
1000	,,	45 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	8	1	0	
500	,,	50 in, 38 yds,	10	.....	9	6	0	
3500	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	5	12 oz.	8	2	0	
2500	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	8	2	0	
5000	,,	45 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	8	3	0	
650	,,	wax finish	...	.....				
		36 in, 39 yds,	7	.....	8	7	0	
500	,,	45 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	7	4	6	
1500	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	8	6	0	
500	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	6	.....	6	10	0	
500	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	6	.....	6	12	0	
750	,,	45 in, 38 yds,	6	.....	6	5	9	
4500	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	6	.....	6	5	9	
1000	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	7	4	0	
3200	,,	40 in, 3 yds,	7	.....	8	1	0	
1000	,,	210 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	7	5	0	
1250	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	8	4	0	
3550	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	8	3	0	
5000	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	8	4	0	
3460	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	8	10	0	
5000	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	6	.....	6	14	0	
2900	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	6	.....	6	7	0	
1000	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	5	10	4	5	0	
500	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	7	5	0	
1000	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	7	4	6	
500	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	8	10	0	
500	,,	45 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	8	7	0	
900	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	6	.....	6	8	0	
2400	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	8	5	0	
500	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	7	6	0	
1500	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	7	5	0	
1500	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	7	4	0	
1000	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	9	.....	9	0	0	
1000	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	7	4	0	
2000	,,	45 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	7	2	0	
850	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	7	7	0	
1700	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	8	7	0	
1000	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	9	.....	9	0	0	
500	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	5	4	5	12	0	
1000	,,	45 in, 38 yds,	6	.....	6	8	6	
1000	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	6	12	6	9	0	
1000	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	5	14	6	7	0	
500	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	5	8	5	14	6	
1000	,,	45 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	8	7	0	
350	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	6	4	6	12	0	
1000	,,	wax finish	...	.....				
		40 in, 38 yds,	8	4	8	10	0	
500	,,	wax finish	...	.....				
		40 in, 38, yds,	8	6	8	15	0	
600	,,	40 in, 38, yds,	7	.....	7	4	0	
1000	,,	54 in, 38, yds,	11	.....	10	12	0	
750	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	5	4	5	11	0	
250	,,	45 in, 38 yds,	7	8	7	14	0	
250	,,	45 in, 38 yds,	7	8	7	14	6	
2200	,,	45 in, 38 yds,	7	8	7	14	0	

Grey Madapollams.

2900	Pieces,	32 in, 24 yds,	3 lbs.	8oz.	at Rs.	3	6	0 p. pce.
3000	,,	32 in, 24 yds,	3	.....		3	2	0
4000	,,	32 in, 24 yds,	3	.....		3	1	0
4000	,,	32 in, 24 yds,	4	.....		4	3	0
500	,,	32 in, 24 yds,	4	8	.....	4	8	0
1000	,,	32 in, 24 yds,	3	.....		3	2	0
1000	,,	32 in, 24 yds,	3	.....		3	3	0
6000	,,	32 in, 24 yds,	3	.....		3	1	0
500	,,	32 in, 24 yds,	4	8	.....	4	8	0
2000	,,	32 in, 24 yds,	3	.....		3	3	0
600	,,	32 in, 24 yds,	3	.....		3	3	0
2000	,,	26 in, 24 yds,	2	6	.....	2	10	0
600	,,	26 in, 24 yds,	3	4	.....	3	11	0
2000	,,	32 in, 24 yds,	3	.....		3	3	0
1000	,,	32 in, 24 yds,	3	.....		3	4	0
2000	,,	32 in, 24 yds,	2	12	.....	3	1	0

Grey Long Cloths.

1350	Pieces,	36 in, 36, yds,	8lbs.	12oz.	.....	7	4	0
1000	,,	40 in 36 yds,	9		.....	7	10	0
1600	,,	40 in 36 yds,	7		.....	7	12	0
1000	,,	40 in, 36 yds,	7		.....	6	4	0

Grey Cambrics.

500	Pieces	50 in, 22 yds,	5 lbs.	12 oz.	.....	5	13	0
500	,,	50 in, 22 yds,	4 lbs.	12 oz.	.....	4	11	0

Grey T Cloths.

1000	Pieces,	32 in, 24 yds,	7 lbs.		.....	5	10	9
2000	,,	32 in, 24 yds,	7		.....	5	8	6
2000	,,	32 in, 24 yds,	6		.....	5	0	0
2000	,,	30 in, 24 yds,	4		.....	3	9	6
2500	,,	30 in, 24 yds,	4		.....	3	11	0
10500	,,	30 in, 24 yds,	7		.....	5	13	0
3000	,,	30 in, 24 yds,	6		.....	5	3	0
3900	,,	30 in, 24 yds,	7		.....	6	12	0
2000	,,	32 in, 24 yds,	6		.....	5	2	0
1000	,,	32 in, 24 yds,	8		.....	4	4	0
1000	,,	36 in, 24 yds,	4	12 oz.	.....	5	6	0

Grey Domestics.

900	Pieces	30 in, 28 yds,	21 lbs.	14 oz.	.....	18	3	0
450	,,	32 in 72 yds,	22	14	.....	16	8	0
300	,,	40 in, 72 yds,	24	8	.....	18	10	0
300	,,	32 in 72 yds,	22	8	.....	15	12	0
600	,,	36 in 72 yds,	23	8	.....	17	8	0

Grey Jaconets.

1200	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,	2 lbs.	10 oz.	.....	2	14	0 p. pce.
1200	,,	45 in, 20 yds,	2	12	.....	3	7	0
1000	,,	45 in, 20 yds,	2	12	.....	3	6	0
10000	,,	40 in, 20 yds,	2	13	.....	3	3	0
5000	,,	40 in, 20 yds.	2	11	.....	3	1	6
900	,,	40 in, 20 yds,	3	6	.....	4	5	0
1000	,,	45 in, 20 yds,	2	4	.....			
1000	,,	45 in, 20 yds,	2	8	.....	} 1	5	0 p. lb.
1000	,,	45 in, 20 yds,	2	12	.....			
900	,,	45 in, 20 yds,	2	8	.....			
1000	,,	40 in, 20 yds,	2	12	.....	3	5	0
1000	,,	45 in, 20 yds,	3	3	.....	3	10	0
2000	,,	40 in, 20 yds,				2	12	0
6000	,,	40 in, 20 yds,	Rs.	3	to	3	11	0
2000	,,	40 in, 20 yds,		3 11	to	6	0	0
2200	,,	40 in, 20 yds,		2 15	to	3	3	0
2000	,,	45 in, 20 yds,	2 lbs.	12 oz.	.....	3	8	0
1300	,,	40 in, 20 yds,	2	8	.....	3	3	0
3800	,,	40 in, 20 yds,	2	4	.....	2	10	0

Grey Mulls.

7000	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,	No. 2 to 7 at Rs.			1-12 to 2-9		
6000	,,	40 in, 20 yds,	1	6		1-15 to 2-10		
24000	,,	40 in, 20 yds,	2	7		1-13 to 2-10		
1000	,,	45 in, 20 yds,			...	3	8	0

Grey Dhoties.

7500	Pairs,	45 in, 10 yds,			.....	2	13	0
300	,,	24 in, 60 yds,	2 lbs.	4 oz.	.....	8	15	0
550	,,	6 yds,	2	11	.....	10	8	0

White Shirtings.

800	Pieces,	36 in, 39 yds,			.....	3	14	0 p. pce.
1000	,,	36 in, 40 yds,			.....	6	12	0
350	,,	36 in, 40 yds,			.....	6	12	0
350	,,	36 in, 40 yds,			.....	6	4	0
500	,,	36 in, 40 yds,	No.	50	.....	7	8	0
400	,,	36 in, 40 yds,	,,	52	.....	8	0	0
500	,,	36 in, 40 yds,	,,	54	.....	8	7	0
150	,,	36 in, 40 yds,	,		.....	12	0	0
250	,,	36 in, 40 yds,	,,		.....	9	12	0
250	,,	36 in, 40 yds,	,,		.....	10	4	0
250	,,	36 in 40 yds,	,,		.....	10	12	0
900	,,	36 in, 40 yds,	,,		.....	8	6	0
1000	,,	36 in, 40 yds,	,,		.....	8	14	0

White Mulls.

1000	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,			.....	3	10	0
1000	,,	40 in, 20 yds,			.....	4	2	0
1000	,,	40 in, 20 yds,			.....	4	10	0
3800	,,	40 in, 20 yds,	Rs.	1 13	to	3	3	0
1200	,,	40 in, 20 yds,			.....	2	5	6
1200	,,	40 in, 20 yds, 12 to 5	Rs.	1-14½	to	2	7½	

White Jaconets.

1000	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,			.....	3	0	0
800	,,	40 in, 20 yds,			.....	2	9	6

White Dhoties.

2000	Pairs,	45 in, 10 yds,			.....	2	8	6
600	,,	33 in, 24 yds,			.....	4	6	0
450	,,	45 in, 10 yds,			.....	4	7	0
300	,,	45 in, 10 yds,			.....	4	1	0
300	,,	45 in, 10 yds,			.....	2	6	0
300	,,	50 in, 10 yds,			.....	3	0	0

White Dorias.

2200	Pairs,	33 in, 24 yds,			.....	4	6	0

White Domestics,

3000	Pieces	33 in, 12 yds,			.....	2	1	0

White Lappets.

3000	Pieces,	40 in, 10 yds,			.....	1	7	9
150	,,	40 in, 10 yds,			.....	1	14	0
150	,,	40 in, 10 yds,			.....	2	5	0
700	,,	40 in, 10 yds,			.....	2	5	0
1800	,,	40 in, 10 yds,			.....	1	8	3

White Tangib.

2000	Pieces,	36 in, 20, yds,			.....	2	10	0

White Ground Prints.

1000	Pieces,	33 in, 24 yds,			.....	4	2	0

Black and White Prints.

2000	Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,			.....	3	2	0
500	,,	24 in, 28 yds,			.....	3	11	0

Printers.

600	Pieces,	20 in, 58 yds, 7 lbs.			.....	7	14	0
600	,,	20 in, 58 yds, 6		2 oz.	.....	7	4	0

Turkey Red Mulls.

8400	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,			.....	4	14	0
3200	,,	40 in, 20 yds,			.....	4	12	6
1500	,,	40 in, 20 yds,			.....	5	0	0

Turkey Red Printed Jaconets.

700	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,			.....	5	6	0
1200	,,	40 in, 20 yds,			.....	5	14	0

Mad. W. Prints.

1000	Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,			.....	4	4	0

Turkey Red Printers.

250	Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,			.....	7	4	0

Turkey Red Cambrics.

900	Pieces	24 in, 28 yds,			.....	6	6	0

Cambrics.

1000	Pieces	50 in, 24 yds,	5 lbs.	6 oz.	.....	5	3	0
3000	,,	30 in, 24 yds,	7		.....	7	8	0
2600	,,	40 in, 12 yds,	Rs.	2 3	to	2	13	0

YARNS.—These have participated in the General improvement, and have been in excellent demand at higher quotations for almost all counts. Sales are :—

Orange Twist.

25	Bales	500 lbs.	Nos. 30 to 50	.....	at As.	19	1/16	

Green Twist.

5	Bales	500 lbs.	Nos. 40	.....	at As.	19	1/16	

Mule Twist.

100	Bales	300 lbs.	Nos. 40	.....	at As.	18		
50	,,	300	,, 40	.....	,,	17½		
25	,,	300	,, 40	.....	,,	17½		
20	,,	300	,, 40	.....	,,	17½		
20	,,	300	,, 50	.....	,,	20½		
7	,,	300	,, 60	.....	,,	23		
3	,,	300	,, 70	.....	,,	26½		
2	,,	300	,, 80	.....	,,	29		
2	,,	300	,, 90	.....	,,	30		
2	,,	300	,, 100	.....	,,	31		
35	,,	300	,, 30	.....	,,	17	5/16	
80	,,	300	,, 40	.....	,,	18	5/16	
25	,,	300	,, 40	.....	,,	18		
78	,,	300	,, 40	.....	,,	18		
50	,,	300	,, 70	.....	,,	28		
5	,,	300	,, 80	.....	,,	30		

Turkey Red Twist.

30	Bales	200 lbs.	Nos. 30, 60	.....	at Rs.	1-11½		
40	,,	300	,, 30, 60	.....	,,	1-12½		

METALS.—The market continues dull. There is very little enquiry for Copper and lower rates are being offered for most descriptions, except *Australian* which is higher. *Iron* of all sorts is dull and the quotations shew a downward tendency. *Lead*,—*Pig* is firm in inquiry and value; *Sheet* fetches lower rates. *Steel* is neglected and quoted lower. *Spelter* is difficult of sale. *Tin Plates* are quiet and dull. *Quicksilver* declined in value. Sales are :—

				Rs.	A.	P.	
800	Cwt.	Copper Braziers	.....	57	10	0	p. cwt.
2200	Bundles	Sheet Iron	.....	5	10	0	
1000	,,	Square Nail Rods	.....	33	12	0	
1000	,,	Round Do.	.....	33	12	0	
20	Bottles	Quicksilver	.....	Rs. 40	4	0	
20		Do.	.....	,, 40	4	0	
200		Do.	.....	,, 40	8	0	

COALS remain unaltered.

COCHINEAL and SAFFRON as before.

UMBRELLAS and BALL THREAD are dull.

CORDAGE.—*Europe* is maintained; other sorts dull.

EXPORT.

COTTON.—There were slight fluctuations in the prices during the fortnight, but the market closes firm, with a good demand, notwithstanding the adverse advices from Liverpool. Dealers pay but little attention to the fluctuations in the Liverpool market, and do not seem disposed to reduce their pretensions, unless there is stirring news of the state of the American war. Stocks are moderate, but as yet there is no improvement in the quality of the staple which arrives from the producing districts in an adulterated state. Sales are :—

Candy.			Rs. p. candy.
250	New Dholleras	..... 397½ (to arr. in March & April.)	
250	Do.	 410	
500	Do.	..... 411½ (to arr. in April & May.)	
25	Do.	..... 420 (without selection.)	
500	Do. Egunghaut	... 440 (finish in a month)	
500	Do. Purchundar	... 390 (to arrive in April & May.)	
250	Do. Do.	..... 385 (do.)	
250	Do. Compta	..... 425 (do.)	
50	Do. Taleocut cotton	424 (without selection.)	
250	Oomawuttee Akola	... 425 (do.)	
125	Do. Do.	..... 425 (do.)	

WOOL.—The limited stock has caused the dealers to ask for higher rates.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has been in more active demand at higher figures, the present quotations being Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-4¼as. *Rapeseed* is in limited demand at Rs. 7-2 to Rs. 7-4. Other *Seeds* are quiet and unchanged. Sales are :—

				Rs.	A.	P.	
15000	Cwt.	Linseed...(to arr. in April & May)		6	4	0	p. cwt
5000	,,	Do.....(to complete in a month)		6	4	8	
15000	,,	Do.....(to arr. in April & May)		6	4	0	
15000	,,	Do.....(do. do.	)	6	4	0	
10000	,,	Do.....(to complete in a month)		6	4	0	
2500	,,	Do.....		6	5	0	
10000	Cwt.	Rapeseed ...		7	2	0	
330	Cwt.	Sepoit ...		9	8	0	

COFFEE.—*Malabar* is well supplied and can be had on easier terms. *Mocha* as before.

SALTPETRE and MADDER-ROOT remain without alteration.

GUMS.—Benjamin is quoted higher; other sorts are lower.

HEMP.—Is in small request, but holders are very firm.

GALLS.—The supplies being liberal, the prices have declined a little.

OPIUM.—The market is well maintained, and present quotations are Rs. 1,610 to 1,615 for drug in stock and Rs. 1670 per chest for delivery in April next.

ALOES.—Owing to heavy supplies, the article can be obtained on easier terms.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

MONEY is dearer since our last report, and the Bank of Bombay has raised its rates of discount two per cent. all round. The last return of the Bank is as follows :—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 5,225,000
Public Deposits	,, 4,680,442
Other Deposits	,, 13,616,452
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,, 588,229
Rest	,, 360,302
	Rupees... 24,470,425

Assets

Government Securities	Rs. 31,11,887
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	,, 35,92,716
Credit Accounts on do. do.	,, 761,783
Bills discounted	,, 6,855,121
Dead Stock	,, 346,038
Balances with Branches and Agents	,, 1,901,697
Govt. Reserve.—	
Cash	680,442
Cash and Currency Notes	,, 7,220,731
	Rupees... 24,470,425

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES have declined in value; we quote *Fours*, Rs. 94½ to 94¾; *Fives*, Rs. 104¼; and *Fives-and-a-half*, Rs. 111¾.

EXCHANGE on London after slight fluctuations closed at about the same rate as last mail, namely, 2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 0 15/16d. for *Bank Bills*; 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1 1/16d. for *Credits*; and 2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1 3/16d. for *Documents*.

On Calcutta rates have fallen ¼ per cent. A large amount of Government and Bank Bills, on Calcutta has been received by the English mail arrived on the 10th instant for negotiation in this market. We quote 60 days' sight Bills Rs. 98¾; and Bills on demand, Rs. 99¾.

On China, 60 days' sight Bills, Rs. 220 per 100 dollars.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 10TH FEB., 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 23rd Jan. 1863.	From 24th to 31st Jan. 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
,, 1862-63	22,462	718	23,180
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*42
,, 1862-63	3,991	...	3,991

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 3rd Feb. 1863.	From 4th to 10th Feb. 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	7¼	*26,142¼
,, 1862-63	21,090½	653	½	21,743½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
,, 1862-63	3,893½	...	½	3,893½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 3rd Feb. 1863.	From 4th to 10th Feb. 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	25,739	39	25,778
,, 1862-63	16,156½	818½	16,975
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	21	8	29
,, 1862-63	2,465	451	2,916

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 4TH TO 10TH FEB, 1863.

Of the Season 1861-62. Chests.

Per Steamer	*Malta*	.....	31
,, ,,	*John Bright*	.....	8
	Of the Season 1862-63.		
Per Steamer	*Malta*	.....	640
,,	*John Bright*	.....	172½
Purchased by Government		.....	6

Letters to the Editor.

A CORRECTION.

SIR,—I beg that you will be so good as to correct an important error in your report of my evidence in the case of *R. R. Calvert & Co.* vs. *John Tanner & Co.*:

In cross-examination by Mr. Dunbar you represent me as saying—"Supposing a party had consigned goods to him and had drawn a bill against them, and he (witness) being called upon to remit the proceeds, he should transmit to him the balance after deducting the amount of the bills. In that case he considered that the proceeds would be the amount left after the bills were paid."

I said precisely the reverse. I stated that supposing a Firm had consigned goods to me, drawing a bill against them, and had instructed me to remit the "proceeds," I should reply that I would remit the *balance of proceeds after* deducting the amount of the bill. I then said that the draft in no way affected the meaning of the word "proceeds," which invariably signifies the amount realised by the sale of the goods after deducting the charges usually subtracted from an account of sales, amongst which such drafts are never included.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WALTER R. CASSELS.

Bombay, 12th February 1863.

THE BEGGAR NUISANCE.

SIR,—Allow me through the medium of your columns to bring to the notice of the Police the objectionable practice of beggars (some of whom are horrible sights) being allowed to gather near the gate and roads leading to St. Thomas Cathedral to the annoyance and disgust of the public. I therefore request that a Police peon might be stationed to prevent such comers assembling as they do every afternoon till dusk.

Surely there is a public asylum provided for this class of people to which they can repair, and I think those with such contagious diseases as Leprosy, &c., should not be allowed to wander through the crowded thoroughfares of the Fort.—Yours truly,

BONO PUBLICO CRINGLE.

12th February 1863.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Oriental Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer ORISSA, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th February, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:

Weight under	*Vid Marseilles.*	*Vid Southampton.*
½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	.....
½ " "	" 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
1 " "	" 1 0 0	..... 0 8 0
2 " "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's Steamer MALTA, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th February, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th February.

Letters, &c., for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

The mails for SINGAPORE and HONGKONG per steamer "JOHN BRIGHT" will be closed on SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, at 8 o'clock A.M. Letters, &c. sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland postage.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1863.

To SUEZ AND ENGLAND		To CALCUTTA AND CHINA.	
February	13th	28th	February	1st	14th	29th
March	13th	28th	March	1st	14th	29th
April	13th	28th	April	1st	14th	29th
May	13th	28th	May	1st	14th	29th
June	13th	28th	June	1st	14th	29th
July	9th	24th	July	1st	14th	29th
August	9th	24th	August	1st	14th	29th
September	13th	28th	September	1st	14th	29th
October	13th	28th	October	1st	14th	29th
November	13th	28th	November	1st	14th	29th
December	13th	28th	December	1st	14th	29th

N. B.—The Mail Steamers will leave Bombay on the above dates at 10 A.M.

CALENDAR——FEB., 1863.

New Moon ..... Wednesday 18d. 7h. 57.3m. A.M.
First Quarter ..... Wednesday 25d. 5h. 2.2m. P.M.

Days	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire	Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		
Fri.	13	Twilight ends at 7.12	6 31	5 58	5 30	6 22		
Sat.	14	St. Valentine.	6 31	5 59	7 7	7 58		
Sun.	15	Quinquagesima, or Shrove Sunday.	6 30	5 59	8 40	9 10		
Mon.	16	Jupiter rises at 10h. 22m. P.M.	6 29	6 0	9 20	9 52		
Tues.	17	Shrove Tuesday.	6 29	6 0	10 7	10 47		
Wed.	18	Ash Wednesday.	6 28	6 0	11 12	11 35		
Thur.	19	Mars rises at 10h	6 27	6 0	11 57	0 18		

Dusk. 11th Feb. Time—5h. 00m. 43s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday 13th.—The English Revolution, 1688.

Saturday 14th.—Battle of St. Vincent, 1797.—Battle of Hyderabad (Sind), 1843.

Sunday 15th.—Capt. Cook killed, 1779.—Goddard took Ahmedabad, 1780.—Treaty of Lahore, 1846.

Monday 16th.—Amboyna taken, 1796.—Colombo capitulated, 1796.

Tuesday 17th.—Bills of Exchange first used in England, 1381.—Battle of Meeanee, 1843.

Wednesday 18th.—Martin Luther died, 1546.—Victory of Admiral Blake, 1653.

Thursday 19th.—Galileo 564.—Candy, taken 1815.—Peace with the Burman Empire, 1826.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY

ADEN	Feb 3	KURRACHEE	Feb 4
AGRA	Feb 5	LAHORE	Feb 4
ALLAHABAD	Feb 4	LONDON	Jan 19
AUSTRALIA	Dec 26	MAURITIUS	Jan 6
ALEXANDRIA	Jan 29	MADRAS	Feb 12
BANGALORE	Feb 3	MALTA	Jan 12
COCHIN	Feb 8	MEERUT	Feb 6
CALCUTTA	Feb 3	OUDH	Jan 18
CAPE	Dec 13	PUNJAB	Feb 3
CEYLON	Feb 1	PENANG	Jan 13
DELHI	Feb 7	RANGOON	Jan 8
FRANCE	Jan 19	SUEZ	Jan 23
HONGKONG	Jan 27	SINGAPORE	Jan 22

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1863.

ALTHOUGH the English mail tells not of any decisive event in politics or war, it has brought much general intelligence which cannot fail deeply to interest thoughtful observers of the strangely critical state into which the relations of all the important kingdoms of the world have been brought. While we are still left entirely in the dark as to what the final issue, or even the next important movement may be, whether in Europe or America, there is at the same time evident progress in both hemispheres towards a consummation of some kind; and although no one pretends to guess at the particular course affairs will take either in Europe, Turkey, or America, even the most sanguine cannot anticipate an issue of peace and prosperity.

The latent indications and tendencies of some of the political transactions appear so important as to deserve particular and deliberate consideration; and we will at present only *touch* upon all that seems worthy of notice.

In America, the war is becoming, more and more, one of mutual retaliation; while the wholesale massacres (for they can be called by no other name) on both sides, are increasing in magnitude and enormity, as the passions of the contending parties become more roused, and their malignity increases in inveteracy. The depraving effect also of such wholesale slaughter is seen in the lessening horror excited by the details of each succeeding encounter. Another feature in the public mind of America, very painful to Englishmen, is becoming more conspicuous as the effects of the war are becoming more painfully felt, namely, bitterness towards England as a nation. The refusal to interefere in the quarrel at the request of France, has wrought no change in the feeling of the North towards our country, and it has called forth strong expressions of disapprobation in the South. Men from whom better things might have been expected, indulge in insane threats of the vengeance America has in store for England, when the present war shall have been brought to a close; and none of these threateners ever think it worth their while to state explicitly what it is wherein England has had the misfortune to offend them.

In France it is becoming more and more manifest that the "tyranny of the *weak*," falsely so called, is dominant. Strong as the political opinions and propensities of the Emperor may be, they are overborne by an influence that paralyses him. Even if he saw it to be for his own interest and the security of his own position to let go his hold on Rome, and to leave Mexico to be annexed by the protestant Confederates, it is clear that he could not do so. The Empress Eugenie will not allow it. As the head of a bigotted priestly and Priest-ridden clique, she is exercising a malign influence not only in all the internal arrangements and administration of France, but over its whole Foreign policy. The man who has shewn himself thoroughly competent to rule France, single handed, is ruled. The Empress knows her power, and she shewed on a former occasion what lengths she was ready to go if thwarted. The Emperor was never suspected of any reverence for Pope, Cardinal or Priest. He has shewn his unscrupulous disregard for all persons and interests that may stand in the way of his own aggrandizement. He seems rather to court than to dread a war with the most powerful states of Europe; but, like many a smaller man, he feels that he could not sustain his position either at home or abroad in the face of an outrageous domestic disruption.

Lord Russell's offer of an asylum in Malta to the Pope, has given rise to much discussion. It seems unlikely that any "chance expression" of the Pope, however interpreted could have been the cause of a *deliberate offer* so certain to produce a "sensation." That the Pope has any confidence in Louis Napoleon, no one believes; and he cannot have much confidence in the security of a position in which he is sustained mainly by a surreptitious influence in the Imperial household. The likelihood is that he not only feels insecure, but has in his private diplomatic correspondence given expression to that feeling, not probably expecting such prompt, pragmatical politeness on the part of our impulsive Foreign Secretary. The Pope doubtless has no desire to leave Rome; but this is quite compatible with misgivings about his being able long to remain there.

The wise and honorable conduct of the British Government in regard to Greece has pleased neither France nor Russia. Judging according to their own feelings, and knowing how much it concerns England to have a secure footing of some kind in the Levant, they evidently expected that it would have caught at the throne of Greece, and thereby strengthened their own position as expectant residuary legatees of the last of the Sultans, whose Empire has been long held together only by the mutual jealousies of the European powers, and their fears lest one should get an advantage over the other in the division of the spoil. The French organs with mock laudation of England's disinterested proposal to cede the Ionian islands, are encouraging it to go on in this highway to fame, by giving up also those useless appendages, Malta and Gibralter. But John Bull is too far North to be thus warmed into a genial glow of wholesale generosity. "The cold in clime are cold in blood." He is not so susceptible of being incited by flattery to follow fame as his southern neighbours are.

The Liverpool chamber of commerce after much investigation and the study of many elaborate documents on the Land Tenures and Land Rent of India, and mature consideration of the subject, has at length discovered, that it has all along been, and is still, profoundly ignorant of it. Thus the first glimmering of real knowledge on a matter it much concerns England to understand, has at length dawned on one of the most influential commercial bodies in Great Britain; and it is earnestly to be hoped that it will not only go on learning, but that it will also do something to let in light through the thick darkness that envelopes all public bodies, and almost all public men, preventing them from seeing the great first truth that has thus dawned upon the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. This once thoroughly understood and acknowledged, we have no misgivings about their rapid further progress. And when the whole subject is mastered by our leading home politicians there will be no danger of Britain's greatest and most valuable estate being lost or beggared through the quackery of dogmatic financiers.

Another truth we earnestly desire that the Liverpool and Manchester Commercial bodies may learn. It is this, *India does not exist merely for them.* Some months ago, with much modesty they suggested, that India should be treated as a large cotton plantation; and that the Governors and Judges thereof should be converted into Overseers, Managers, Factors, Collectors, Transmitters, and Regulators of the export of cotton, all for the convenience, comfort, and profit, of themselves, the mercantile body aforesaid. Their suggestion was disregarded. Now, with equal modesty they have brought forward a new proposition. They like long staple cotton, and the native cleaners, packers and sellers of the same, *will* persist in mixing the two. Lancashire cannot live without cotton. But the one kind only suits the digestive organs of its machinery. The other disagrees with it; and all are indignant that they cannot get the one without the other, just as children fret when they cannot get the honey without the jalap. They are not cheated however. Although they may not always be quite sure about the character of the article until it is swallowed, yet, knowing the prevailing practice of giving the one under the guise of the other, they take care never to give the price of the better article for a commodity at all suspicious looking. Now they are clamouring that the Indian authorities should bring their power to bear upon the suppliers of the article they love, to prevent them from rendering it unpalatable to their machinery by mixing it with the other. They wish to get it *neat*, as the sailor likes to get his rum, and they call upon the Government to destroy all mixtures, just as untoward Jack occasionally throws "the liquor that he loves" overboard, when a perverse Captain has insisted on its being mixed with water. But the greatest marvel of all is, that the very parties who told the Bombay merchants when complaining of that same process of mixing, that "the remedy lay with themselves—they need not buy the mixture if they did not like it," instead of giving the same answer to the Liverpool merchants, are now taking their part, and calling upon "the powers that be" to cease from their function of being "a terror to evildoers" and to prevent owners of cotton from doing what they will with their own, by declaring the *mixing* of their different kinds of cotton to be productive of "national harm;" and having thus created a new crime, to come down upon the perpetrators thereof, the *mixers*, with pains and penalties! Fraud forsooth! What signifies fraud? Does fraud stop the cotton mills? "Understand what *we* wish to effect by legislation. *Our* object is to get the Indian staple shipped from this country in a pure and unadulterated form."—"Though the practice of mixing cotton were ever so unobjectionable in itself you must prohibit it. Fraud or no fraud you must prohibit it. Mr. Scott's bill aims at suppressing fraud (!!!) when its aim should be—fraud or no fraud in the adulteration—at stopping a practice productive of national harm."

Happily we have in Bombay men of all classes holding more enlightened views as to the way of remedying this great evil. Although Mr. Robertson differs from us as to the necessity for a remedy, he understands aright the proper function of "the powers that be"; and so we trust do all our Bombay Legislators. We have no fear of their becoming cotton Factors to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. Nor have we any doubt that they are fully alive to the exegency of the case, and that they will sanction a measure which will strike at the root of the real evil in the cotton frauds—the *fraud* itself, in a way that will illustrate and commend the moral element in English legislation.

THE war news from America to the latest dates is of too indefinite a character to enable us to estimate with much confidence the actual position either of the Government forces or those of the rebels. The armies of the Potomac and of Richmond are probably both preparing for a renewed struggle. The army of the Potomac wants, what that of Richmond possesses, a presiding military mind. A body with more than one head is as really crippled as a body with less than two feet. The army of the Potomac, in its last advance, was a quadruple-headed monster: the President, General Halleck, Mr. Secretary Stanton, and General Burnside were all thinking and endeavouring to perform the function of the head. Hence every movement of the body was opposed by every other movement of it, and the result of all the movements was confusion worse confounded in a disgraceful defeat. It is folly to continue Burnside in a command for which he has not only shown himself, but formally declared himself, to be incompetent. The army can have no confidence in such a captain. The President's pride and party spirit will not allow him, we fear, to send for McClellan; and certainly McClellan would not accept the command again, except on "Stonewall" Jackson's terms—'more men and no orders.' In these circumstances, things look very bad with the army of the Potomac. In other divisions of the Federal Army, where the General Commanding is more independent, success on the whole attends the Federal arms. General Rosecranz in Tennessee has compelled General Bragg to retire, and has delivered Nashville from the threatened occupation by the Confederates. General Butler, commanding the Federal forces at New Orleans, has been superseded by General Banks, the destination of whose expedition was unknown until the supersession of Butler was announced. Banks has issued a firm but conciliatory poclamation at New Orleans. Butler is to command the division of the Federal army operating against Charleston, South Carolina.

The political news is very definite and important. The President has carried out his emancipation policy. His celebrated emancipation Proclamation was carried into effect on the 1st January. We have already republished the confirmatory Proclamation in full, but we shall here reproduce the important declaration of it. After rehearsing the Proclamation issued in September 1862, the President proceeds as follows:—

"Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United Stotes, by virtue of the power in me vested, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary measure for suppressing the said rebellion, do, on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed, for the full period of 100 days from the day, of the first mentioned order, and designate as the States, and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following to wit:—Arkansas, Taxas, Louisiana—except the parishes of St. Bernard, Ploquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans—Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia—except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth; and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued. And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within the said designated States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive Government of the United States including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of the said persons. And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labour faithfully for reasonable wages. And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in the said service.

"And upon this—sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the constitution—upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favour of Almighty God.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my seal, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington this 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the independence of the United Stares of America the 87th."

This confirmatory Proclamation makes the following slave population now, henceforward and for ever free:—

States	No. of slaves.
Arkansas	111,104
Alabama	435,132
Florida	61,753
Georgia	462,232
Mississippi	486,696
North Carolina	331,081
South Carolina	402,541
Texas	180,682
Virginia (part held by rebels)	450,437
Louisiana (parishes held by rebels)	247,734
Total slaves declared free	3,119,397

The states and parts of states recognising slavery exempted from the Proclamation, or in which the slaves are for the present to remain slaves, are:—

States.	No. of slaves.
Delaware	1,798
Kentucky	225,400
Maryland	87,188
Missouri	114,465
Tennessee	275,784
Louisiana (parishes reconquered)	85,281
West Virginia, and eastern counties recovered	41,000
Total slaves excluded for the present from freedom	830,006

This Proclamation will of course be severely criticised. It will be said that the freedom of the wretched bondsmen was not the thing designed by it, but the injury of the rebel enemy. Any such objections are rendered absurd by the fact that the President and his party are pledged to set free the slaves of the loyal states by compensation. As soon as the terms of compensation can be settled, their emancipation will be effected. Moreover no such objections can stand for a moment before the fact, that the war was waged by the Southern States for slavery, and has been prosecuted by the Northern States against slavery. But leaving motives out of the question, this act of President Lincoln in freeing 3,119,397 slaves is one that can never be undone. How is it that every slavery-hating Briton does not receive it with enthusiasm? "A few months ago," says one, "and all England regarded slavery as the plague-spot on America, and longed for the hour of emancipation as for some far-off millennium: now it is done, and the measure is coldly criticised, carped at, and in many anti-slavery quarters regarded with undisguised objection." This is certainly not as it should be. President Lincoln's emancipation decree is the death-blow of slavery. It is virtually as much so of the 800,000 in the loyal states as of the 3,000,000 in the rebel states. No party in America, under the circumstances, would allow of the bondage of a small portion of the slaves being perpetuated. And the position of the slaves themselves would not admit of it. The emancipation of the 800,000 must speedily be effected; and nothing but the feeling that the present unsettled state of affairs is not the time to settle the terms of their emancipation could reconcile either the whites or the blacks to the postponement of it. We say, then, that this emancipation decree should be hailed with joy by all the friends of freedom, and this irreversible emancipation itself with the greatest enthusiasm. Those who regard it neither with joy nor enthusiasm must view it, not in its effects upon the slaves, not in its moral effects upon the south, not in connection with the cause of man and of God, but simply in a spirit of partizanship, in its effects upon party. For ourselves, we rejoice in it. We have nothing to do with the motives of the President and his party, although we must say that we see no reason to doubt their purity: we rejoice in the emancipation of 3,000,000 slaves.

WE understand that the Governor General has withheld his assent to the Bill to amend Act IX. of 1850 (Small Causes Court Act) passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay on 10th September last.

The Governor General has also withheld his assent to the Bill to amend Act XVIII. of 1862 to empower judges of the High Court and other authorities to direct convicts to be imprisoned either in the House of Correction or in the County Jail, on the ground that the Bombay Legislative Council has no power to amend Acts passed by the Supreme Government subsequent to the passing of the Indian Councils Act of 1861. One wonders the Bombay Council was not better advised.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

CHINA COMMERCIAL NEWS.—The following is our special Telegram dated Kedgeree the 10th instant. It was despatched from that station on Tuesday the 10th instant, at 5-50 P.M., and only came to our hands last evening!

HONGKONG, 27*th January.*

Patna and Malwa both $670. Market firm.

Ganges and *Indore* arrived on the 23rd instant.

Bills, Rs. 227 per $100.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, 12*th Feb.*

Steamer *Penang* sailed for Galle.

MADRAS, 12*th Feb.*

Steamer *Aracan* from Calcutta anchored.

LOCAL.

THE HONORABLE RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE and family yesterday returned to Bombay from his tour in Guzerat.

THE following is a list of additional passengers proceeding by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Orissa*, to Aden and Suez this day:—

For Marseilles—Mr. Tucker.

For Southampton—Colonel and Mrs. Barton; Mr. Bevis and [illegible]. Brockett, P. and O. Co.'s service.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The President and Directors invite general attendance at a lecture to be delivered in the Town Hall on Friday, the 20th instant, at 8 o'clock P.M.

Subject.—Gibbon and the literary characteristics of his age.

Lecturer.—Professor W. Wordsworth.

THE examination of pleaders commenced yesterday, at the High Court, at Mazagon. There were one hundred and seventy-five candidates present on the occasion. The Committee appointed to conduct the examination were occupied the whole of yesterday, in enquiry as to the respectability and training of the candidates. The candidates will be examined in the Procedure Acts.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 12th February 1863.

BROACH.—Fine, North-East.

BULSAR.—Cool and fair.

KOLAPORE.—Fair.

KURRACHEE.—Fair; N.E. cool.

SURAT.—Fair and cool.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—11TH FEB. 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THE KHOJAH CONSPIRACY CASE.—The defendants Allaruckia Soomar, Khakey Puddumsey, Jan Soomjee, Hassum Kassum, Hajee Lalljee, Ebrahim Jetha, Dhunjee Ragoo, Purim Bharmal, Laduck Duttoo, Bhaiee Mowjee, Somjee Bhulla, tSubjally Hunsraj, Bhulloo Tharia, Hassum Pardhan, Sajun Natha Hassum Khakee and Bijee Megjee, were brought up on remand charged with conspiracy under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Macfarlane, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Bayley, instructed by Mr. Verral, appeared for the defendants.

Moledeena Sboomar examined by Mr. Scoble.—I saw the door of the Jamaut was shut. There were two or three persons outside. One of them is here, co-defendant Hassem Khakee. He was standing outside neither saying or doing any thing. Before the funeral I received this notice signed by the first and second defendants, addressed to me and my sons. I did not send a reply but a reply was sent by my party. I did not consent to the terms of this notice.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—I was not present at the meeting of the 18th September. I belong to the opposite party. We have no Aga in our party. Hemraj Jeeva is the Mookee of our party. We have not been turned out for not paying fees. We cannot be turned out. I have never been asked to pay any fees. I do not remember when I last paid a fee to the first or second defendant; I may have paid fees. I have paid fees. I came to this place about two or three years ago. I have paid money to these two defendants, Allaruckia Soomar, and Khakee Puddumsey, they were the Mookee and the Cumarea. Mr. Macfarlane's man, a Hindoo drew up my information. I stated the case to him, and he wrote it out. I have been living in Bombay for a long time, and was only absent for three years. My father was not an inhabitant of Bombay, nor were his ancestors. My father was never in Bombay, and none of my ancestors ever were in my knowledge. I read the notice which was served upon me. I heard of the meeting of the 18th September. I do not know whether a bill has been prepared by our party, to sell the Jumatkhana. How can I be an influential man, I am a poor man. I know that a bill has been filed by our party with reference to the Jumatkhana, but I don't know whether it has been demurred to. I know that it is pending. This D No. 1 is my signature, I read this and signed this. I can't read English. Our party asked me to sign this.

Re-examined by Mr. Scoble.—All the members of my caste agreed to send one printed answer, and before it was sent, it was read over and explained to me in a language that I understood. I received no notice or intimation of any kind to attend that meeting of the 18th September. I don't remember whether the meeting of 18th September was before or after this printed reply was sent. There was a notice that I was put out of the Jumatkhana. This is the only notice I received. The payments that I made to the first and second defendants, when they were Mookee and Camerees were voluntary payments. I have never refused to contribute to the funds of the Jamat. These persons say that we have been turned out for not paying fees, but that is a pretence.

His Worship asked Mr. Scoble if he had any further witnesses to bring forward, as he had to attend a committee of the House of Correction at a quarter past four o'clock.

Mr. Scoble said that Mr. Forjett was one of the principal witnesses in this case. Mr. Macfarlane had been to him this morning, but as he was very much engaged he could not attend, and he would therefore ask for a postponement.

Mr. Bayley said that he had hoped to see this long standing case completed this day. He would, however, consent to an adjournment until this day, the 13th instant at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Adjourned till this day, the 13th instant.

THE FORGERY, PERJURY, AND CONSPIRACY CASE.—The further investigation of this most labarynthine case was resumed on Tuesday last. The defendants attended to answer the charges preferred against them. The prosecution arose out of an action in the Small Cause Court, under the following circumstances. Eduljee Pallonjee in his information describes himself as a caulker, and possessed of property in houses and lands at Colaba of the value of five hundred rupees per month. The prosecutor was sued on the 28th of July last, by Muncherjee Rustomjee, in the Court of Small Causes, for Rupees five hundred, alleged to be due to him on a promissory note bearing date the 14th April 1862. The case was tried before Mr. Spencer when the note was declared a forgery. Muncherjee Rustomjee, the plaintiff, deposed on oath that he had given the money in the shop of one Eduljee Sorabjee in Apollo Street, and that the sum was lent on the occasion of the death of a relation of the aforesaid Pallonjee Jewanjee. Martin Curley, Jehangier Eduljee and Elizabeth Penner swore to the money being given to the prosecutor who, in his turn swears he never left his house at Colaba from 8 A. M. to 12 noon, on the day it was stated he received the money, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock. Prosecutor had filed a plaint in the late Supreme Court against one Rustomjee Manockjee and Shapoorjee Cooverjee, to recover a large sum of money, and expressed the belief that they, in combination with Jamsetjee Manockjee, caused the promissory note to be forged to defeat him in his action, and verily believes Jehangheer Eduljee wrote the note and that the signature was forged by the said Bomanjee Sorabjee. The prisoners are (1) Muncherjee Rustomjee, (2) Bomanjee Sorabjee, (3) Jehanghier Eduljee, (4) Rustomjee Manockjee (5) Shapoorjee Cooverjee, (6) Jamsetjee Manockjee, (7) Martin Curley, and (8) Elizabeth Penner.

The first prisoner charged with aiding and abetting in the forgery and perjury has turned informer. The second is charged with forgery and conspiracy, the third, seventh and eighth prisoners with perjury and conspiracy, the fourth, fifth and sixth with aiding and abetting the forgery and likewise with conspiracy.

(We have deemed it necessary to republish the above particulars as the deposition of Eduljee Pallonjee, the prosecutor, was published several months ago.)

Mr. Crawford for the prosecutor.

Mr. Barton appeared for the fourth and fifth defendants.

Jewanjee Shapoorjee deposed.—I am a dealer in hay and live in the Post behind the house of Sir Jamsetjee. I know the prisoner Bomanjee Sorabjee, and have known him for two or three years intimately; about the month of July last year, I lent him in the street during the delivery of four thousand three hundred and seventeen rupees in cash, the property of Ballabhoy Govindjee.

Mr. Macfarlane appeared on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Nusserwanjee defended the prisoners.

The prosecutor stated.—I am a shroff and live in middle Bhoywadda street. My place of business is in the Charwadee Bazar, near Mombadevi. I know a Parsee named Jamsetjee, and a Hindoo named Babajee. One day on the twenty-seventh or twenty-eighth September 1862, the said Jamsetjee came to my house then in Bholeshwer road. He told me that one Babajee would make gold from copper and silver, and diamonds from saphires by means of some chemical process. He further said that if I would assist him in supplying money for the necessary expenses I should get a share of the profits. I told him that I should see and be went away. Two or four days afterwards he again came to my house, and I accompanied him to Babajee's house. I saw Babajee there. I sat down in an inner room. Babajee and Jamsetjee sat in the front room. After a short time Babajee shewed me a tola of gold, which he gave to me, and told me to ascertain its value in the bazar. They had a fire there, and Babajee pretended to make the gold. He took it from the fire, cooled it in water, and gave it to me saying, "see how the gold is made." I took the piece of gold away, and sold it in the bazar for sixteen rupees. It weighed exactly one tola. Three or four days afterwards, he made another tola of gold in the same way, and gave it to me, and I sold it in the way that I had sold the other tola. The first tola of gold was given to me by Babajee on the twenty-eighth September; and on the first October I paid Babajee one hundred rupees at his house. He gave no receipt. Jamsetjee was the only other person present when I made that payment to Babajee. On the third October I paid Babajee one hundred and twenty rupees. I made this payment at his house. I paid these sums of money to Babajee at the request of Jamsetjee, who assured me that Babajee made the gold. On the fifth October I paid to Babajee at his house one hundred rupees. At the same time he gave me a tola of gold, which I sold for fifteen rupees and twelve annas. On the eighth October I paid him at his house three hundred and five rupees. On that occasion he shewed me fourteen saphires. He said that he was about to remove his house to the neighbourhood of Pinjrapole, and that he would there convert these saphires into diamonds. On the ninth November I went to the house of Babajee at Pinjrapole, and paid to him two thousand rupees in two notes of the value of one thousand rupees each; he demanded this sum from me as part of the expenses he alleged would incur in making the gold and the diamonds. When I made that payment one Dhunneshwer and Jamsetjee aforesaid were present. On the fifteenth November I paid him one thousand rupees on the same account at his house. On the following day Babajee asked me for twelve tolas of gold. I gave him twelve tolas and thirteen wals of gold of the value of two hundred rupees. Jamsetjee was the only person then present. I demanded the gold and diamonds Babajee had made. He put me off by saying that I had not paid any share of the expenses, and he added that unless I paid up, I could not expect the gold and diamonds. On the twentieth November last I paid to Babajee two hundred rupees at his house. Babajee complained of the small payments and asked me to pass a promissory note to him. I wrote a promissory note in his favor for fifteen hundred rupees, payable two months after date, and gave it to him. Babajee then said that the gold and diamonds would be ready in a few days. He did not either give me gold or diamonds, and after a few days I requested that he would give them to me or return my money, otherwise, I told him that I should file a complaint against him. He said that the making of the gold and diamonds was in progress, and that when finished he would give them to me. I charge the said Babajee and Jamsetjee Parsee, with cheating me of the sum of four thousand three hundred and seventeen rupees, including ten rupees which I paid for a stamp for the promissory note. I also charge them with conspiracy together to cheat me and abetting one another in cheating me.

The prisoners were released on bail.

The Magistrate adjourned the further enquiry of this case until Monday next at half-past two o'clock P.M.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

THE following Bill, which it is intended to introduce into the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, is, together with a Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, published for general information:—

A Bill to amend Act XV. of 1858 *for the levy of Port-dues in the Port of Aden.*

Whereas the proceeds of the Port dues levied in the port of Aden have been found insufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of the harbour, and it is expedient that the said dues be increased, it is enacted as follows:—

I.—Section 1. of Act XV. of 1858, of the Legislative Council of India is repealed from and after the 30th day of June A. D. 1863, (the day before that mentioned in the next Section).

II.—From and after the 1st day of July 1863, it shall be lawful to charge and levy in respect of every sea-going vessel of the burden of ten tons and upwards which shall enter the Port of Aden, port dues at such rate not exceeding two annas for every ton of burden, as the Governor in Council may order.

III. Section II. of this Act shall be read and taken as a part of Act XV. of 1858.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In order to defray the cost of the maintenance of the Harbour Establishments at Aden, and to provide funds for the proper management and regulation of that Port, the levy of a Port-due at a rate of one anna on every ton of burden from vessels exceeding ten tons was authorised by Act XV. of 1858. This rate has, however, been found insufficient for the purposes for which it is collected, and the result is, that the fund is now burdened with a debt of upwards of Rs. 20,000. During the last year the receipts amounted to Rs. 7,975-8-2, whereas the charges for maintenance of Establishments and necessary items of expenditure in connection with the Port, amounted (after every practicable reduction had been made by the Political Resident) to Rs. 14,591. It is therefore proposed by this Bill to double the existing rate of the dues so as to provide a sufficient income; that is to say, it is intended to raise the rate from one anna to two annas on every ton of burden, which rate is the same as that now levied at the Port of Bombay and is only half the rate levied at Calcutta, Kurrachee, and elsewhere.

This Bill need not be translated into any of the Vernacular languages.

A. D. ROBERTSON,
By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

R. WARY,
Officiating Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay, 10th February 1863.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

EQUITY SIDE LATE SUPREME COURT.

Causes and Matters for hearing this day.

Govindrow Amrootrow *vs.* Moroba Sudasewjee. Part heard.

Essoba Wittoba *vs.* Gopicabaee widow, &c. For hearing.

Dwarkadass Pranjeevundass *vs.* Ladcooverbaee widow. For hearing for further directions and costs.

Wissvanath Atmaram *vs.* Bappoo Narrayen and another. Demurrer for Argument.

Earnest Menesse *vs.* Alloodeen *alias* Dadoomeya. exceptions for Argument.

Usman Ookerda *vs.* Unifabaee widow, do. do.

GEO. TAYLOR,
12th Feb. 1863. Registrar in Equity.

List of Suits for hearing this day.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

For Settlement of Issues.

147. Abdoola Mahomed bin Faruz *vs.* Bhugwandass Purshotumdass:

132. Dewjee Dharsey and others *vs.* Mooljee Soda and another.

150. Jumnadass Runsordass *vs.* Luckmidass Hurrybhoy and another.

152. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee *vs.* Dadabhoy Byramjee Banajee.

156. Byramjee Muncherjee *vs.* Cowasjee Muncherjee and others.

161. Borah Moosajee Shaikbhoy *vs.* Rayee widow.

For final disposal of Suit.

160. Jocob Jamal *vs.* H. J. Arabin.

162. Kerra Hanna and others *vs.* Tatia Dadoba Josey.

PLEA SIDE OF THE LATE SUPREME COURT.

Causes for Trial.

7. Muncherjee Pestonjee *vs.* Narrayen Luxamonjee and others.

8. Luckmidass Damjee *vs.* The same.

9. Dinshaw Ardaseer Davur *vs.* Bhuggoobhoy Premchund trading, &c.

S. COMPTON,
12th Feb., 1863. Prothonotary.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Thursday, 12th February 1863.

(BEFORE J. F. HOPE, ESQ.)

Mega Khima Pooma Moty vs. H. Richardson.

A BAD ACTION AND ITS

nevertheless they were in time surmounted, and the work was completed on the 13th inst.

An inspection was made a day or two after by the presidents of the various Marine Insurance Companies in the New York, Lloyds' agent, and several eminent surveyors and engineers. The result of the survey may be gathered from the following certificate given by the port wardens and surveyors, viz.:

We, the undersigned, having carefully examined the steamer Great Eastern, and the repairs, which have been done in a scientific and workmanlike manner, are of opinion that she is in every way seaworthy, and in condition to carry passengers with safety and comfort, and a full cargo of any description to any part of the world. The accident and subsequent ocurrences have fully demonstrated the great value and safety of a double bottom.

We further certify that, having examined into the circumstances connected with the accident to the steamer off Montauk Point, we are of opinion that no blame can be attached to Captain Paton, who, from the cross bearings of the different lights, knew the exact position of the vessel when she struck a submerged rock, not laid down in any chart, though in the fair-way channel.

(Signed) ROBERT MACKIE, Lloyd's Agent; W. H. BURLEIGH, President Board of Port Wardens; E. B. LEAMAN, Port Warden; W. C. THOMPSON, Vice-president Neptune Insurance Company; ERASTUS W. SMITH, Engineer; BENJAMIN HUTCHINSON, Port Warden; JOHN M. WEEKS, United States Inspector of Hulls; CHAS. H. HASWELL, Surveyor of Bord of Underwriters.

The Great Eastern is to leave New York for Liverpool on Saturday next, and, in addition to a large cargo it is expected she will bring a considerable number of passengers.

The accident to the Great Eastern adds another proof of the paramount importance of an Atlantic Telegraph to the commercial interests both of this country and America. Had such a means of communication existed, the Ship Company might possibly have been saved some thousands of pounds. The Great Eastern, in her damaged condition, was fully as safe as any ship constructed upon the ordinary plan, and the company might very likely have determined upon ordering her home if the agents had been able to communicate by telegraph, and to have received the reply of the directors in twenty-four hours, instead of at least four weeks, which the course of post occupies.

In the present state of things the agents were obliged to use their own discretion, and in the exercise of that decided on doing the work in New York in preference to sending the ship home without attempting her repair.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—DEC. 19

(Before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. WOOD.)

AMALGAMATION BETWEEN INSURANCE COMPANIES.—BISHOP *v.* SCOTT.

(From the London Times.)

THIS was a motion by a policy-holder in the United Kingdom Life Assurance Company for an injunction to restrain the directors of that company carrying out an arrangement for the transfer of the business and assets to the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

The bill stated that in March, 1858, the plaintiff, relying upon the statements contained in the prospectus circulated by the United Kingdom Company as to the especial advantages in this office to intended assurers from the highly beneficial division of profits and large bonuses, together with the ample security afforded by the actual and subscribed capital of the company, effected two policies "with participation of profits" for 500*l.* each. In the course of the present year, after the usual septennial investigation of the affairs of the company, negotiations were entered into by the directors for a transfer of the business to the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. In September last, the plaintiff first heard of the proposed arrangement, upon which he called at the office, and protested against such a proceeding. He was then told by the resident director, as the reason why the policy-holders had not been consulted on the subject of the negotiation, that they could not be consulted until the shareholders had consented to the proposed arrangement. In October he received a circular, stating the conviction of the directors that the interests of the shareholders and policy-holders would be best promoted by a transfer of the business of the office to another company (the North British); and that in carrying out this object the first duty and care of the directors had been to make provisions for the payment at maturity of the sum insured by their policies. The circular proceeded to state that the arrangement was in every way beneficial to the policy-holders of the United Kingdom, and would secure to those of the participating class a reversionary bonus for the last seven years of 1*l.* per each cent. on the sum insured and for the next seven years a bonus to the extent of two-thirds of the profits realized on this company's policies, and thereafter a bonus to the extent of two-thirds of the profits on the whole of the life business of the North British Company. It appeared that the arrangement had been completed on the 31st of October, the sanction of the shareholders having been obtained at a meeting convened for the purpose. A sum of 20,000*l.* was stated to have been paid for the good will of the business of the United Kingdom, and the arrangement included a scheme for compensating the directors and officers, for which purpose 23,000*l.* was appropriated. The plaintiff objected to the arrangement, as likely to diminish the security for the payment of his policies by substituting the liability of another company, and also his profits as a participating policy-holder, had on the 24 of December filed his bill to restrain the directors of the two companies from carrying out the arrangement, and now moved for an injunction. The bill charged that the arrangement was inequitable, from the much lower scale of premiums charged in the North British office, and the additional risks arising from fire insurance business carried on by that office, and also that the rights and interests of the policy and share holders in the United Kingdom had been disregarded.

Mr. Giffard and Mr. Higgins, in support of the motion, contended that the plaintiff had a specific charge or lien upon the assets of the United Kingdom Company by virtue of his policy, which contained no reference to the deed of settlement, so that whatever was done pursuant to the provisions of the deed could not affect his rights under the policy. By holding "a participating policy" he was in the position of a *quasi* partner, and entitled to be consulted before this arrangement, by which his security was changed and possibly much diminished in value, was brought to the verge of completion. Besides this, the arrangement was disadvantageous to the policy holders of the United Kingdom Company, and, at all events, the plaintiff was entitled to relief in respect of the 23,000*l.*, divided among the officers by way of compensation, as to which a case of distinct breach of trust was raised sufficient to justify the interposition of this Court by interlocutory injunction.

The Solicitor-General (with whom were Sir H. Cairns and Mr. Erskine), for the directors of the United Kingdom, contended that the amalgamation which had been carried out pursuant to the powers contained in the deed of settlement, of which the plaintiff must be taken to have had full notice, was perfectly valid and binding. The arrangement, which had been assented to by all the shareholders and the majority of the policy-holders, was in its provisions highly beneficial, and could not be disturbed at the instance of one dissentient policy-holder, whose interests had been substantially protected, and there was an amply sufficient security for the amount of his policies. But, in any view of the transaction, it was not a case for interfering by interlocutory injunction (so as to suspend the whole business of the amalgamated company, including the payment of policies and the entering into new contracts), especially after the delay shown by the plaintiff, who ought, if at all, to have filed his bill when the first heard of the contemplated transfer, and before it had been completed.

Mr. W. M. James and Mr. Wickens appeared for the North British Company.

The Vice-Chancellor said that, notwithstanding the very able arguments of the Solicitor-General upon this and a former occasion (upon the proposed amalgamation between the Argus and Eagle Companies which case was compromised), he was not at all satisfied that these companies could carry out such an arrangement in the manner proposed. The real question, however, upon the present occasion was whether the interests of the plaintiff were sufficiently secured until the hearing of the cause so as to render the interlocutory injunction unnecessary.

Mr. Giffard was heard in reply upon this point, and also upon a question of delay.

The Vice-Chancellor said that upon any interlocutory application the Court, as far as possible, avoided expressing any opinion upon the merits of the case, and especially now that, the improved practice of the Court, the hearing could be obtained within a very short period. The only point of serious importance now was as to the state of the property, the necessity for immediate interference, and the comparative advantage or disadvantage of letting matters remain *in statu quo* until the hearing. He was anxious to avoid expressing any opinion upon the questions that had been argued as to the validity of the arrangement, for that question would be the subject of much future discussion, and the law upon transactions of this nature would have to be authoritatively settled. If nothing had been done he should not perhaps have hesitated to interfere by injunction. But this was not the case. The arrangement had been perfected to such an extent by the end of October, that the United Kingdom was dissolved, the arrangement had been sanctioned by the shareholders, and the assets handed over to the North British Company, who thereby assumed very heavy responsibilities, which they had full power to do. There were very many policy holders in exactly the same position with the plaintiff, representing policies to the extent of 1,800,000*l.*, who had accepted the transfer and received new policies. The question then was whether, the plaintiff being interested to the extent of 1,000*l.* only, the Court ought now to interfere to stop all further proceedings, matters being so near completion. Independently of any question as to delay, he doubted whether anything ought to be done until the hearing. But the plaintiff was not entirely free from default. When he received the circular, on the 27th of October, informing him of what had been done, he ought at once to have filed his bill. There was really no possible reason why this might not have been done during the first week of last Term. But the bill was not upon the file until the 2nd of December, and no notice of motion was given until the 14th. Under these circumstances, he was of opinion that he ought not now to interfere, especially as he saw no reason to suppose that the plaintiff would be damaged by the delay until the hearing, during which period he would have to look to the North British Company as liable for the amount secured by his policies. The better course would be to make no order upon the present motion, and let the costs be costs in the cause.

(Before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. WOOD.)

RE THE ASSURANCE SOCIETY—WILLIAM'S CASE—THE ANCHOR ASSURANCE COMPANY'S CASE.

THIS was a rehearing at the suggestion of the Lords Justices of two claims made against the Era Society in the winding-up proceedings, and arising out of liabilities of the Saxon Life Assurance Society, which had been assumed by the directors of the Era, upon an attempted amalgamation between the two companies, under the winding-up of this unhappy society have afforded ample occupation to the Court of Chancery for the last few years, and have been argued and re-argued at the various judicial stages, from the chief clerk up to the Court of Appeal, with conflicting results. We do not propose to inflict upon our readers a full *résumé* of these voluminous proceedings. It will be sufficient to state upon the present occasion that in November, 1860, the claims of the Anchor Society and Mr. Williams, upon a covenant by the Era Society to pay the scheduled debts of the Saxon Society (including these two claims) were disallowed by the Vice-Chancellor, upon the ground that the amalgamation was *ultra vires* and invalid, and that the liabilities arising out of such attempted amalgamation assumed by the directors of the Saxon for the sums paid in discharge of some of the Saxon liabilities after giving credit for the assets received under the abortive amalgamation. His Honour then allowed the claim of the Anchor, but disallowed that of Mr. Williams, of the Era. From this disallowance an appeal was presented by the Era, which was dismissed by the Lords Justices on the 21st of November. An appeal had also been presented by the Saxon Company against the allowance of the Anchor claim. This appeal is still pending, their Lordships having directed it to stand over to enable the original claimants (the Anchor Company and Mr. Williams) to apply to the Vice-Chancellor for a rehearing of their cases, decided by him in November, 1860. Mr. Daniel and Mr. W. Morris argued the case on behalf of Mr. Williams. Mr. Rolt and Mr. Rodwell appeared on behalf of the Anchor Company; Mr. Giffard and Mr. F. S. Reilly for the official manager of the Era; Mr. Willcock and Mr. Roxburgh for the creditors' representative of the Era.

The arguments turned upon the validity of the attempted amalgamation between the Era and the Saxon, and the effect of acquiescence by the shareholders of the Era in the arrangements entered into by their directors, so as to render valid and binding all proceedings under the attempted amalgamation.

The Vice-Chancellor stated the case, and his former conclusion that the attempted amalgamation was invalid as not being within the original powers contained in the deeds of settlement, and, further, that there had not been such an acquiescence by the shareholders as to render the amalgamation or the proceedings under it binding upon them. Upon the subsequent application in July last he held that, as between the two companies, matters had gone too far to allow the Era Company (who had taken possession of the Saxon's assets and business), after receiving the full benefit of the arrangement, to resile from it. Upon the recent appeal the Lords Justices, though not absolutely dissenting from his decision, had not adopted his *ratio decidendi*. They resided it upon the higher rounds of acquiescence to that extent that neither party could now resile from the arrangement. Two points had been argued upon the present rehearing—1st, whether the amalgamation was within the powers of the deed of settlement, having regard to the original scope of the authority intrusted to the directors; and, 2d, whether there had not been such a degree of acquiescence as to prevent either party from saying that the arrangement was not to be carried out. Notwithstanding all that had been urged, he retained his former opinion that the attempted amalgamation was in its inception invalid, not being within the scope of the original contract or the powers of the directors, even with the sanction of the shareholders at a general meeting. This question was of very grave importance, but according to his view, he could not conceive that the purchase of the business of another or several companies fell within the scope of the original contract. With respect to acquiescence the difficulty was undoubtedly very great. Both the Lords Justices, however, had held that there had been acquiescence, not merely between the shareholders and directors, but as between the two companies, of such a nature as to bind them all in the state of things in which they were found. Though not without some doubt still remaining upon his mind, he considered that he was bound by such an expression of opinion. Liberty must, therefore be given to the claimants to prove for the amount of their debt and costs under the deed.

Some discussion having ensued as to the costs of the creditors' representative,

His Honour allowed him his costs of the proceedings, but refused to certify that it was a proper case for the attendance of counsel.

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

700	Pieces	Grey Shirtings.
600	"	Long Cloths.
800	"	Madapollams.
1000	"	Jaconets.
500	"	Domestics.

4 Bales Mule and Water Twist.

An Invoice of first-rate English-made Mahogany Cheval Glasses, with Brass Rods and Shades, and Dressing ditto, with and without Marble Slabs.

Bombay, 12th February 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, T Cloths, Jaconets, Bales of Twists, Woollen Cloths, &c. &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th Feb., 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Patent folding Bedstead, Do. Chairs, fitted with canvas.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten, of Glasgow.
Wall Paper Hangings.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Floor Carpets for Floor and Staircases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Plated and Bronzed Argand Lamps, of 1, 2, 3, and 4 lights, by A. J. Nash & Co., of London, guaranteed.
Breakfast Services, for 12.
Superior Hair Oil, in large and small bottles, at Rs. 9 to Rs. 6 per doz., Cod Liver Oil, in large and small Bottles, and Bailey's Hair Wash.
Do. Do. Do. Cod Liver Oil.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th February 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND Co. late W. H. WALKER & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following:—

		Rs.	As.
Turning Chisels, ¼ to 1¼ inch	per set	10	0
Do. Gouges, ¼ to 1¼ "	"	10	0
Assorted Handles for above	per doz.	5	0
Ship Slicers or Chisels, 4 inch	each	6	0
Do. do. do. 2½ "	"	4	0
Do. do. do. 3 "	"	5	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets	each	12	0
File Handles, with Brass Ferules	per 100	15	0
Garden Shears	each	5	0
Do. Rakes	As. 12 to	2	4
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c.	each	3	0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws	"	3	12
Do. Hoes	"	0	12
Do. Trowels	Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5 inch	each	1	0
Do. do. do. 6 "	"	1	2
Do. do. do. 7 "	"	1	4
Do. do. do. 8 "	"	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1	per doz.	15	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	"	21	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	"	23	0
Do. do. do. Single Edge, No. 1	"	18	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	"	20	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	"	22	0
Locks, Iron, Pad, No. 1, 2½ inch	per doz.	8	0
Do. do. do. 2 "	"	9	0
Do. do. do. 3½ "	"	12	0
Do. do. do. 4 "	"	15	0
Do. do. do. N. 2, 2½ "	"	7	8
Do. do. do. 3 "	"	10	0
Do. do. do. 3½ "	"	15	8
Do. do. do. 4 "	"	19	0
Do. Brass do. No. 1, 1½ "	"	6	8
Do. do. do. 2 "	"	8	0
Do. do. do. 2½ "	"	13	0
Do. do. do. No. 2, 1½ "	"	7	0
Do. do. do. 2 "	"	9	0
Do. do. do. 2½ "	"	12	0
Sack Smooting and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.			
Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil	each	80	0
Do. with Lamp posts	"	100	0
Very best Copal Varnish	per gallon	12	0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned	each	19	0
Do. do. do.	"	21	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental	"	24	0
Books, Copying, Foolscap size, 500 pages	"	10	0
Do. do. do. 1000 "	"	14	0
Do. do. Letter size, 500 "	"	9	0
Do. do. do. 1000 "	"	12	0
Oiled Sheets for the above, Demy size	per sheet	0	4
Drying do. do. do. do.	per doz.	0	12
Copying Ink, Wedgwood's	per quart	2	0
Do. Presses, Foolscap size	each	60	0
Do. do. Letter do.	"	50	0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights	"	10	0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils	each	1	0
Do. do. do. do. Leads	per box	0	8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils	per doz.	1	8
Magnum Bonum Pens	per box of 12	0	10
Penholders for Pen Nibs, all kinds	per doz.	0	6
Pewter Ink Stands of all sizes	from As. to 12	3	0
Blotting Paper, Red, White, and Buff	per Ream	14	8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet	each	7	0
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches	"	8	4
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges	per foot	2	12
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments	per shilling	0	10
Pocket Brushes of all sizes	each As. 6 to	3	0
Hand Brushes	each	1	12
Long-handled Hair Brooms	"	2	12
Bass Brooms	"	3	0
Whitewash Brushes	Rs. 1-12 to	3	0
Horse Brushes	each	2	4
Carriage Mops	"	1	8
Scrubbing Brushes	As. 12 to	2	4
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2	As. 12 and	1	0
Powder Flasks	Rs. 4 to	8	0
Shot	Rs. 5 to	8	0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Hammer Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces			
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket	each	35	0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior	"	10	0
Do. do. Collectors' do.	"	6	0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered	"	12	8
Do. do. do. Bronzed	"	12	8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin	"	10	8
Hanging do. do. do.	"	18	0
Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of about 100 sq. feet	"	20	0
Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock	each	50	0
Wire Fencing, 1½ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hatches, &c. &c.	per yard	1	0

BASSETT & Co.

Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also 4 Pedestal Lamps for Entrance Steps to Portico's.

Business Announcements.

KID GLOVES!!!

New Stock just received.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 30th December 1862.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, Milliner, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c. Just received, a fresh consignment of Fancy Millinery, ex *Windsor Castle* and *Her Majesty*.

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-maker, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations that she has just received ex *Empress of India*, *Windsor Castle*, and *Overland*, a large and well selected assortment of *Fashionable Millinery* of every description, consisting of—

BALL DRESSES, in *Tulle*, *Lace*, *Blonde*, *Tarlaton*, *Silk*, &c. &c.
CHINEE Striped and figured "*Silk Dresses*."
Rich *Evening* Silks and Grenadines.
Colored *Grenadine*, and Barège Dresses.
Colored Exhibition Organde Muslins.
Plain and Sprigged Grenadine Muslins.
White Fancy Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
White Brilliants and Jacconets for Morning Dresses.
Colored Brilliants and Jacconets for Morning Dresses.
Mousseline de soi Dresses.
White and Colored Tarlatons.
Coloured Mohair Dresses and *Burnous to match.*
Chinée Sprigged Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glacé Silks.
Black and White Lace Flouncing.
Lawn and Muslin Linings for Dresses.
Plain Book Muslin.
Colored Cloth for Ladies' Mantles (warm).
Warm Material for Dresses &c. for Ladies proceeding Home.
Black and White Lace *Shawls.*
Black Llama Burnouses.
White and Colored Llama *Shawls.*
White Llama Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles, and *Opera Cloaks.*
Black Silk Paletots.
Rich Cloaks and *Hoods for Infants.*
Dress Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk, Blonde, Chip, Crêpe, &c. &c. Plain and *Figured Crinoline Bonnets.*
Embroidered French Cambric *Handkerchiefs.*
Embroidered Muslin and Lace Sets *Collar* and *Sleeves.*
Black and White Maltese *real Lace Lappets.*
Black and White Spotted Tulle *Falls.*
Black, Brown, and Colored *Hair Nets.*
Fancy, Gilt, and Caroline *Buckles.*
Black, White, and Figured *Spotted Nets.*
" *Victoria*" and " *Empress*" Skeleton Petticoats.
Valenciennes, Maltese, and Imitation *Laces.*
Rich Fancy Fans.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Jet and Gold Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed French *Cambric* and *Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.*
Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves (Ladies).
Exhibition Sashes.
Exhibition Chimisettes.
Exhibition and *Ship* Bonnets.
Warm *Shawls* and *Cloaks.*
Lace Leaves and *Wreaths for Bonnets.*
Tassels, Trimmings, Ribbons, Flowers, and Feathers, &c.
Book Muslin and Jaconet Embroidery.
Black, White, and Colored Sewing Cotton.
Aluminium, Steel, and Enamel Ornaments.
Patent Frilling for Children's Dresses.
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
Fancy Hats, richly trimmed, with "*Feathers* and "Flowers.'
Boys' and Girls' Hats, in great variety.
Wreaths and *Head Dresses of the Latest Fashions.*
Gold Tiaras.
Garnitures in flowers, for *Ball Dresses.*
Ladies' Corsets.
Hair Plaits.
Dress Preservers.
Colored *Fruit* for Hats.
Colored Gimps.

FOR WEDDINGS.

Bridal Bonnets and *Wreaths.*
Dresses in Tulle, Lace, Tarlaton, Silk, &c.
Tulle and Lace Bridal Squares.
Lace and Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.

FOR MOURNING.

Paramatta and Mohair (double width).
Black Grenadine and Barège.
Black Glacé Silks.
Grenadine Shawls and Burnouses.
White and Black Crêpe Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Black Shawls and Silk Stockings.
Black Fans, Jet Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed Muslin Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Half Mourning Muslins and Grenadine.
Half Mourning Check Silks.
Black and Grey Flowers.
Black Gimps &c. &c. &c.
Hours of Business from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, November 1862

MRS. HERN, MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER, 3, Medow Street, Fort. Begs to intimate that she has just received several cases of

NEW GOODS,

consisting of Trimmed and Untrimmed Crinoline and Straw Bonnets and Hats for Ladies and Children, made up Bonnets, Infants' Hoods and Caps, Feathers, &c.

A nice assortment of Flowers, Ribbons, Bonnet Caps, Black and White Tulle Falls, Velvet Head-dresses, Coronets ornamented with Steel.

A choice selection of Wreath and Bouquets.

Plain and Fancy Silks, Bright, Black and White ditto, Plain and Fancy Mohairs, Etoile Gauze and Fancy Grenadines, suitable for Dinner and evening wear, Organdi Muslins Printed Cambrics, Warm Dress materials, Ladies going "home" in fine Linsey Woolsey, Brochè, Brochè Crossover and Brochè Genippes

London made up Skirts, also Morning Wrappers and Jackets, Zouave Jackets, and Bodies in Muslin and Silk Andalusian Vests.

Corsets and Expansion Shirts.

Maltese Sets Sleeves and Collars, Maltese ditto Cuffs and Collars, Muslin ditto Sleeves and Collars, Linen Cuffs and Collars;

White and all the new Colors in Tarlatans, White fine Swiss and Spotted Book Muslin, Black and White Plain and Figured Brussels Netts, Black Lace Tunics, Gold Spotted Blond for Ball Dresses, Tulle Berthes, Parisian Faus.

BRIDAL WREATHS, &c.

Bouquets, Flowers and Favors, Veils in Limerick Honiton and Tulle.

BRIDAL BONNETS.

White Lace Flouncing, Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs, Plain ditto, White and Colored Llama Shawls, White and Colored Grenadine square Shawls, Fancy Cocked and Striped Llama Shawls; Grenadine Cloaks and material for making up ditto, Black Glace Mantles, Spanish, Lace Shawls and Mantles.

FAMILY MOURNING.

Black soft Patent Crêpe, fine Black Paramatta Norwick and French Barèges Tamatave French Merino, Black Grenadine for Cloaks, Crêpe Trimmings, Crêpe Sets Collars and Sleeves, Crêpe Falls and Veils, Black Shawls, Crêpe and Crinoline Bonnets. Jet Brooches and Buckles.

Air-tight Japan Tin Boxes.

Particular attention given to Wedding and Mourning orders No orders can be attended to, unless containing a remittance for Goodss required, or reference in Bombay.

November, 1862.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

(Army Tailors by Appointment.)

IN calling attention to their

Tailoring Department,

(which is now *complete* in its Stock of every Class of *Goods* required by *Civil*, *Military*, *Naval*, and *Political* Officers, would state that the great changes which have been made in the Army have been provided for *Officers* of the STAFF CORPS and the CAVALRY and INFANTRY REGIMENTS can be supplied with complete and correct *Outfits of Uniform.*

"*Estimates, and Cards for Self-Measurement forwarded Post-free.*

Gold Laces, *Sword* and *Shoulder Belts*, *Swords*, *Cocked Hats*, *Chaoos*, &c., for Officers of all ranks.

In their

Outfitting Department

will be found every requisite that the Climate of this Country renders necessary, to be worn, viz.:—

Merino Lambs' Wool, and India Gauze Under-Vests, and Pants.
Cotton, Thread, Merino, and Lambs' Wool Socks.
Neckties Scarves, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Long Cloth Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, in every shape.
Calfskin Boots, with Elastic Sides.
Strong Walking and Shooting Boots.
Patent Leather Boots and Shoes.

Ready-made Clothing

Of all sizes, always on hand, made in the best possible manner.

Overland Trunks,

RAILWAY COMPANIONS, CARPET BAGS, AND RUGS.
Their

Hat Department

contains all the recent *Novelties* in *Hats* or *Caps* as well as the *Air Chamber Helmets*, and *Shooting Hats.*

The New Staff Corps Helmet.

Extract from G. O. 16th August No. 855.

"His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Pugree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the shops of Messrs. WATSON & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona, and Kamptee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted."

Bombay, 30th December 1862.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Hose and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Elliot and Adair Cleanber Helmets and Felt Hats.

Single and Double Barrelled Guns.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of Chins Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Business Announcements.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

બોમ્બઇ રાજેશ્વર કંપાયનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ કુંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE—TENTH & ELEVENTH CALL EACH OF Rs. 200 PER SHARE. The Shareholders of the Company are requested to pay into the Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, the Tenth Call of Rs. 200 per share on or before the 14th day of February 1863; and the Eleventh Call of Rs. 200 per share on or before the 16th day of March 1863; after which respective dates, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all over-due Calls, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture.

The Bank Officers will receive the amount of the above mentioned Calls only from persons producing the Share-Certificates issued by the Company, certifying the payment of all the previous Calls, and only in the name of the holder of such Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SHAPOORJEE FRAMJEE,
Acting Secretary.

Company's Office, No. 25 Medow Street.
Bombay, 8th January 1863.

P. S.—Such of the Shareholders who have as yet not paid the Arrears of Calls and have not yet applied for Share-Certificates, are requested to do so without any further delay.

S. F. Acting Secretary.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

THE NEW GLOVE!!!

Received this day a large stock of the

Casimir Gloves.

which are now universally worn in London and Paris, being equal in appearance, more durable, and softer than KID.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 30th December, 1862.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
RUM, of superior quality and strength, in Hogsheads and Butts.
FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.
Bombay, 19th December 1862.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES. Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Hock,	in Cases of	1 Dozen	Quarts.
Ditto,	ditto	2	Pints.
Rudesheim,	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their present List of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—

Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	"	" 24
White do.			
Brown do.		"	" 22
Yellow do.			
MADEIRA, very old		"	" 42

PORT—

Black Seal	Matured Fruity	Quarts	" 28
Do.	Do.	Pints	" 15
Red Seal		Quarts	" 24
Do. Do.		Pints	" 13

CLARET—

Chateau Margux			" 34
Leoville			" 28
St. Julien			" 22
Medoc			" 16

CHAMPAGNE—

Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	" 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	" 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet	Quarts	" 36
Do.	do do	Pints	" 19

HOCK—

Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine	"	" 38
MOSELLE do	do.	"	" 21
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		"	" 18
TREACHER & Co.'s do		"	" 42
CURACOA		"	" 40
MARASCHINO		"	" 30
CHERRY BRANDY			

SPIRITS—

Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36			" 50
Do.	Julles Robins (30 year old)		" 20
Rum	Fine old Jamaica		
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London		"
Do.	Hollands, in cases		
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie		" 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter